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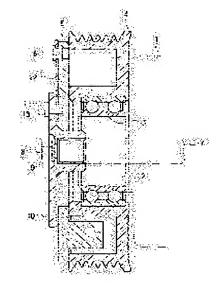
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# (54) POWER TRANSMISSION DEVICE

## (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a power transmission device to be used for a compressor, reducing the size of the compressor in the axial direction of a rotating shaft.

SOLUTION: The power transmission device comprises a leaf spring 12 arranged between a drive plate 5 and a hub 10 in parallel to a direction perpendicular to the axial direction of the rotating shaft 7 and having one end detachably connected to a pin mounted on the hub 10 in the direction perpendicular to the axial direction of the rotating shaft 7 and the other end connected to a protrusion 6 formed on the drive plate 5.



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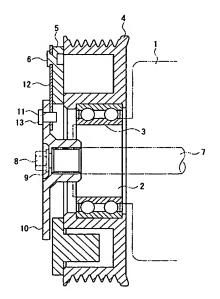
### (54) 【発明の名称】動力伝達装置

## (57)【要約】

【課題】圧縮機に用いられる動力伝達装置であって、圧 縮機の回転軸の軸方向の寸法削減を図ったものを提供す る。

【解決手段】ドライブプレート5とハブ10との間において回転軸7の軸方向と直交する方向と平行に配置され、一端がハブ10に取り付けられたピン13に回転軸7の軸方向と直交する方向に離脱可能に接続されると共に他端がドライブプレート5上に形成された突起6に接続されたリーフスプリング12を具備することを特徴とする。

【選択図】 図2



## 【特許請求の範囲】

#### 【請求項1】

圧縮機のハウジング(1)のボス部(2)に回転可能に支持された第1の伝動部材(4,5)と、ボス部(2)に対して同軸状に配置されると共にボス部(2)から外方へ突出した回転軸(7)の端部に固着された第2の伝動部材(10)とを連結して第1の伝動部材(4,5)から第2の伝動部材(10)へ動力を伝達すると共に圧縮機の負荷トルクが所定値を超えた場合に第1の伝動部材(4,5)から第2の伝動部材(10)への動力の伝達を遮断するようにしたものであって、

第1の伝動部材(4,5)と第2の伝動部材(10)との間において回転軸(7)の軸方向と直交する方向と平行に配置され、一端が第2の伝動部材(10)又は第1の伝動部材(4,5)のいずれか一方に回転軸(7)の軸方向と直交する方向に離脱可能に接続されると共に他端が第1の伝動部材(4,5)又は第2の伝動部材(10)のいずれか他方に接続された板状の連結部材(12)を具備することを特徴とする動力伝達装置。

### 【請求項2】

連結部材(12)の他端が第1の伝動部材(4,5)又は第2の伝動部材(10)に回動自在に軸支されたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の動力伝達装置。

## 【請求項3】

一端が第2の伝動部材(10)又は第1の伝動部材(4,5)のいずれか一方から離脱した連結部材(12)を第1の伝動部材(4,5)又は第2の伝動部材(10)のいずれか他方及びこれに設けられた部材に当接しない領域において係止する係止手段(19)が設けられたことを特徴とする請求項2記載の動力伝達装置。

#### 【請求項4】

係止手段(19)は、第2の伝動部材(12)に設けられ連結部材(12)を第2の伝動部材(12)に対して摺動可能に押圧する弾発部材から成ることを特徴とする請求項3記載の動力伝達装置。

#### 【請求項5】

連結部材(12)は、一端に第2の伝動部材(10)又は第1の伝動部材(4,5)のいずれか一方に設けられた突起(13)に嵌合する貫通孔(14)と、この貫通孔(14)から連結部材(12)の端縁にかけて延びるスリット(16)とを有し、他端に第1の伝動部材(4,5)又は第2の伝動部材(10)のいずれか他方に設けられた突起(6)に嵌合する貫通孔(15)を有することを特徴とする請求項1~請求項4のいずれかに記載の動力伝達装置。

#### 【請求項6】

突起(13)が弾性体であることを特徴とする請求項5記載の動力伝達装置。

#### 【請求項7】

突起(6)が第1の伝動部材(4,5)又は第2の伝動部材(10)のいずれか一方に一体的に形成されると共に、突起(13)が第2の伝動部材(10)又は第1の伝動部材(4,5)のいずれか他方に一体的に形成されたことを特徴とする請求項5又は請求項6記載の動力伝達装置。

#### 【請求項8】

連結部材(12)が第1の伝動部材(4,5)と第2の伝動部材(10)との間に挟み込まれたことを特徴とする請求項5~請求項7のいずれかに記載の動力伝達装置。

## 【請求項9】

連結部材(12)が所定形状に打ち抜かれた同形同大の複数枚の板材を厚み方向に重ね合わせて成るものであることを特徴とする請求項1~請求項8のいずれかに記載の動力伝達 装置。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

#### 【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、圧縮機における動力伝達装置に関するものである。

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[0002]

【従来の技術】

図11は従来のこの種の動力伝達装置の一例の要部断面図、図12は図11の動力伝達装置の要部分解斜視図である。これらの図において、101はクラッチレス圧縮機のハウジングで、そのボス部102には軸受け103を介して第1の伝動部材としてのプーリ104が回転可能に支持されている。ハウジング101には、ボス部102に対して同軸状に配置されると共にボス部102から外方へ突出した回転軸105が収容されており、その端部には、ボルト106及びワッシャ107を介して第2の伝動部材としてのハブ108が固着されている。

[0003]

ハブ108にはリベット109を介して円盤状のカバー部材110が固定されており、その周縁部には、複数個の凹部111が回転軸105を中心とする同一円周上に所定の角度間隔をおいて形成されている。各凹部111内には円柱状の緩衝ゴム112が接着固定されており、その一端には、転動ボール113を一部が突出するように転動自在に収容する穴が形成されている。

[0004]

また、プーリ104におけるカバー部材110に対向する面には、各転動ボール113を 転動自在に収容する穴115が同一円周上に形成されており、その同一円周上には、各穴 115から離脱した転動ボール113を落とし込むための穴116が形成されている。

[0005]

プーリ104の外周部にはベルト(図示せず)が巻き掛けられており、このベルトはエンジン(図示せず)のクランクシャフトに連結されている。エンジンを駆動するとプーリ104が回転し、転動ボール113、緩衝ゴム112、カバー部材110、及びハブ108を介して回転軸105に動力が伝達される。

[0006]

クラッチレス圧縮機の内部に焼き付け等の異常が発生して負荷トルクが所定値を超えた場合には、各緩衝ゴム112が変形して転動ボール113から離脱し、各転動ボール113 はカバー部材110に押されて穴115から離脱して穴116内に入り込む。これにより、プーリ104から回転軸105への動力の伝達が遮断されるので、プーリ104が空転する(特許文献1参照)。

[00007]

【特許文献1】

特開2000-87850号公報

[0008]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

上記従来技術のものでは、構造が複雑で部品点数や製造工数が多く、製造に手間がかかると共に製造コストが高いという問題点が有った。また、上記従来技術のものでは、ハブ108の先端面にカバー部材110が取り付けられ、かつカバー部材110には緩衝ゴム112を収容する凹部111が形成されているため、装置が回転軸105の軸方向に大きくなるという問題点も有った。

[0009]

本発明は上記問題点に鑑みてなされたものであり、その目的は、構造を簡素化して製造時間の短縮と製造コストの削減を図ると共に、圧縮機の回転軸の軸方向の寸法削減を図った 圧縮機における動力伝達装置を提供することにある。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】

上記目的を達成するために、請求項1記載の発明は、圧縮機のハウジング1のボス部2に回転可能に支持された第1の伝動部材4,5と、ボス部2に対して同軸状に配置されると共にボス部2から外方へ突出した回転軸7の端部に固着された第2の伝動部材10とを連結して第1の伝動部材4,5から第2の伝動部材10へ動力を伝達すると共に圧縮機の負

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荷トルクが所定値を超えた場合に第1の伝動部材4,5から第2の伝動部材10への動力の伝達を遮断するようにしたものであって、

第1の伝動部材 4,5 と第2の伝動部材 10 との間において回転軸 7 の軸方向と直交する方向と平行に配置され、一端が第2の伝動部材 10 又は第1の伝動部材 4,5 のいずれか一方に回転軸 7 の軸方向と直交する方向に離脱可能に接続されると共に他端が第1の伝動部材 4,5 又は第2の伝動部材 10 のいずれか他方に接続された板状の連結部材 12 を具備することを特徴とする動力伝達装置である。

#### [0011]

また、請求項2記載の発明は、請求項1記載の動力伝達装置において、連結部材12の他端が第1の伝動部材4,5又は第2の伝動部材10に回動自在に軸支されたことを特徴としている。

#### [0012]

また、請求項3記載の発明は、請求項2記載の動力伝達装置において、一端が第2の伝動部材10又は第1の伝動部材4,5のいずれか一方から離脱した連結部材12を第1の伝動部材4,5又は第2の伝動部材10のいずれか他方及びこれに設けられた部材に当接しない領域において係止する係止手段19が設けられたことを特徴としている。

#### [0013]

また、請求項4記載の発明は、請求項3記載の動力伝達装置において、係止手段19は、第2の伝動部材12に設けられ連結部材12を第2の伝動部材12に対して摺動可能に押圧する弾発部材から成ることを特徴としている。

#### [0014]

また、請求項5記載の発明は、請求項1~請求項4のいずれかに記載の動力伝達装置において、連結部材12は、一端に第2の伝動部材10又は第1の伝動部材4,5のいずれか一方に設けられた突起13に嵌合する貫通孔14と、この貫通孔14から連結部材12の端縁にかけて延びるスリット16とを有し、他端に第1の伝動部材4,5又は第2の伝動部材10のいずれか他方に設けられた突起6に嵌合する貫通孔15を有することを特徴としている。

#### [0015]

また、請求項6記載の発明は、請求項5記載の動力伝達装置において、突起13が弾性体であることを特徴としている。

#### [0016]

また、請求項7記載の発明は、請求項5又は請求項6記載の動力伝達装置において、突起6が第1の伝動部材4,5又は第2の伝動部材10のいずれか一方に一体的に形成されると共に、突起13が第2の伝動部材10又は第1の伝動部材4,5のいずれか他方に一体的に形成されたことを特徴としている。

## [0017]

また、請求項8記載の発明は、請求項5~請求項7のいずれかに記載の動力伝達装置において、連結部材12が第1の伝動部材4,5と第2の伝動部材10との間に挟み込まれたことを特徴としている。

# [0018]

また、請求項9記載の発明は、請求項1~請求項8のいずれかに記載の動力伝達装置において、連結部材12が所定形状に打ち抜かれた同形同大の複数枚の板材を厚み方向に重ね合わせて成るものであることを特徴としている。

#### [0019]

#### 【発明の効果】

請求項1記載の発明によれば、少ない部品点数及び製造工数で容易に製造することができるため、製造時間を短縮することができると共に製造コストを削減することができる。また、連結部材12が板状に形成されると共に、第1の伝動部材4,5と第2の伝動部材10の間において回転軸7と直交する方向と平行に配置されているため、回転軸7の軸方向の寸法を削減することができる。

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[0020]

請求項3記載の発明によれば、動力遮断後に連結部材12が第2の伝動部材10又は第1の伝動部材4,5及びこれに設けられた部材に当接することがないので、騒音が発生しない。

[0021]

請求項7記載の発明によれば、部品点数が低減するため、さらに製造時間を短縮することができると共に製造コストを削減することができる。

[0022]

請求項8記載の発明によれば、連結部材12が突起6や突起13から抜け出るのを防ぐためのかしめ加工が不要となるため、さらに製造時間を短縮することができると共に製造コストを削減することができる。

[0023]

請求項9記載の発明によれば、連結部材12を所定形状に抜かれた同形同大の複数枚の板材で構成するようにしたことにより、打ち抜き加工時の加工性が向上すると共に寸法精度も向上する。さらに、連結部材12を一枚の板材で構成する場合と比較して、過大トルクにより動力の伝達が遮断される際のトルク値がより一層安定する。

[0024]

【発明の実施の形態】

以下、本発明の一実施形態を図面に基づいて説明する。図1は本発明の第1の実施形態の要部側面図、図2は図1のA-A線断面図、図3は動力遮断後の状態を示す要部側面図、図4はリーフスプリングの平面図である。

[0025]

図2において、1はクラッチレス圧縮機のハウジングで、そのボス部2には軸受け3を介してプーリ4が回転可能に支持されている。プーリ4の一方の端面にはドライブプレート5がボルト等により固定されている。ドライブプレート5の一方の端面には、複数個の円柱状の突起6が回転軸7を中心とする同一円周上に一定の角度間隔をおいて形成されている。プーリ4及びドライブプレート5により第1の伝動部材が構成されている。

[0026]

ハウジング1には、ボス部2に対して同軸状に配置されると共にボス部2から外方へ突出した回転軸7が収容されており、その端部には、ボルト8及びワッシャ9を介してハブ10(第2の伝動部材)が固着されている。図1に示すように、ハブ10は略三角形状に形成されており、複数個のピン挿入孔11(図2参照)が回転軸7を中心とする同一円周上に120°の角度間隔をおいて形成されている。

[0027]

ハブ10は同形同大の複数個の帯板状のリーフスプリング12(連結部材)を介してドライブプレート5と連結されている。このリーフスプリング12は高炭疽鋼等のバネ材により作製され、ドライブプレート5とハブ10の間において回転軸7と直交する方向と平行に配置されており、一端にピン挿入孔11に挿通されたピン13(突起)の外周部に回転自在に嵌合する第1の貫通孔14(図4参照)が形成され、他端に突起6の外周部に回転自在に嵌合する第2の貫通孔15(図4参照)が形成されている。

[0028]

また、リーフスプリング12の一端には、その先端縁から第1の貫通孔14を越えて長手方向に延びるスリット16が形成されている。第1の貫通孔14の径はピン13の径よりもわずかに小さくなっており、ピン13を第1の貫通孔14に圧入することにより第1の貫通孔14の内周部がリーフスプリング12の弾性によってピン13の外周部に押し付けられて隙間無く密着する。スリット16の幅は、クラッチレス圧縮機の内部に焼付等が発生して負荷トルクが所定値を超えた場合に第1の貫通孔14に嵌合したピン13がスリット16を押し広げて外部に抜け出ることができるように設定されている。

[0029]

リーフスプリング12には、第2の貫通孔15から他端側に向けて延びるスリット18が

形成されている。第2の貫通孔15の径は突起6の径よりもわずかに小さくなっており、頭部がかしめられる前の突起6を第2の貫通孔15に圧入することにより第2の貫通孔15の内周部がリーフスプリング12の弾性によって突起6の外周部に押し付けられて隙間無く密着する。そして、突起6の頭部をかしめてフランジ状とし(図2参照)、連結部材12が突起6から抜け出ないようにする。

[0030]

次に、上記のように構成された動力伝達装置の作用を説明する。圧縮機側の負荷トルクが 所定値以下の場合には、図示しないベルトを介してプーリ4に与えられるエンジンの動力 は、ドライブプレート5の突起6、リーフスプリング12、及びピン13を介してハブ1 0に伝達され、回転軸7が回転する。

[0031]

圧縮機内部に焼付等が生じて負荷トルクが所定値を超えた場合には、各ピン13がスリット16におけるリーフスプリング12の先端側の部分に強く押し付けられてこの部分が幅方向に押し広げられ、第1の貫通孔14に嵌合したピン13がスリット16を通ってリーフスプリング12から離脱する。これにより、プーリ4から回転軸2への動力の伝達が遮断されるので、プーリ4が空転する。なお、ピン13に代えて円柱状の弾性体とし、この弾性体が弾性変形してスリット16を通過するようにしてもよい。

[0032]

ピン13から離脱した各リーフスプリング12は突起6を中心として回動自在の状態となるが、ピン13が衝突してプーリ4の外周部の方向に回動し、その遠心力によりドライブプレート5に形成された突起状の係止手段19上に乗り上げて係止される(図3参照)。この状態において、ハブ10やピン13がリーフスプリング12に当接することがないので、騒音が発生することはない。

[0033]

この動力伝達装置は、上記従来技術のものに比べて構造が簡素で部品点数や製造工数が少ないため、製造時間の短縮や製造コストの削減を図ることができる。また、リーフスプリング12が板状に形成されると共に、ドライブプレート5とハブ10の間において回転軸7と直交する方向と平行に配置されているため、回転軸7の軸方向の寸法が小さく、クラッチレス圧縮機の設置箇所への設置が容易になるという利点が有る。

[0034]

次に、本発明の第2の実施形態を説明する。図5は第2の実施形態の要部断面図である。なお、以下の各実施形態において、第1の実施形態と同一の部分には同一の符号を付してあり、重複する説明は省略してある。

[0035]

本実施形態では、第1の実施形態のピン13に代えて、ハブ10におけるプーリ4と対向する面に、リーフスプリング12の一端に回転自在に嵌合する突起20がハブ10に一体的に形成されている。また、リーフスプリング12の他端に回転自在に嵌合する突起6がプーリ4に一体的に形成されている。このようにすることで、部品点数がより少なくなるので、さらに製造時間を短縮することができると共に製造コストを削減することができる

[0036]

また、本実施形態では、リーフスプリング12が、ハブ10とプーリ4の間に挟み込まれて厚み方向の移動が規制された状態となっており、このようにすることで、リーフスプリング12が突起6から抜け出るのを防止するために突起6にかしめ加工を施す必要がなくなるため、さらに製造コストを削減することができる。

[0037]

次に、本発明の第3の実施形態を説明する。図6は本発明の第3の実施形態の一部破断側面図、図7は図6のB-B線断面図、図8は図6のC-C線断面図、図9は動力遮断後の状態を示す側面図である。

[0038]

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本実施形態では、各リーフスプリング12が一対の側片12aを二股状に連結して成るもので、一端側の先端部で突起6の外周部を径方向に挟み込み、他端側がピン13により回動自在に軸支されている。このリーフスプリング12は、所定形状に打ち抜かれた同形同大の二枚の板材を厚み方向に重ね合わせることにより形成されている。このようにすることで、打ち抜き加工が容易となり、加工性が向上すると共に、バリや変形等が発生しにくくなり、寸法精度が向上する。

[0039]

また、本実施形態では、係止手段19が、ハブ10の軸部10aの外周部に同心状に取り付けられたワッシャ状の弾発部材から成っている。この係止手段19は、周縁部がハブ10のフランジ部10bに向けて屈曲しており、各リーフスプリング12をハブ10のフランジ部10bの裏面に摺動可能に押圧して係止している。

[0040]

この動力伝達装置では、圧縮機の負荷トルクが所定値を超えると、各突起6がリーフスプリング12の一端側の先端部を押し広げてリーフスプリング12から離脱し、プーリ4からハブ10への動力伝達が遮断される。そして、各リーフスプリング12は、図6に一点鎖線で示す軌道Tに沿って周回する突起6に衝突し、係止手段19に摺接しながら軌道Tの内側に回動し(図9参照)、突起6に当接しない領域で係止される。

[0041]

本実施形態のように、動力伝達遮断後に回転し続けるプーリ4からリーフスプリング12 が離脱するようにすると、メンテナンス時にリーフスプリング12が回転していないため 、作業者にリーフスプリング12が当たって作業者が怪我するのを防止することができる

[0042]

また、リーフスプリング 1 2 と プーリ 4 の間のクリアランスの幅 X (図 7 参照) は所定の大きさ以上にする必要があるが、リーフスプリング 1 2 を回転軸 7 の軸方向に位置決めする手段が存在しない場合には、部品のばらつき等により、この幅 X が所定の大きさよりも小さくなることがあるため、回転軸 7 の先端面とハブ 1 0 の間にシムを挿入して調整する必要があるが、本実施形態のように、係止手段 1 9 でリーフスプリング 1 2 をハブ 1 0 に押し付けるようにすると、所定の大きさ以上の幅 X を確保することができるため、調整の手間が省けるという利点が有る。

[0043]

次に、本発明の第4の実施形態を説明する。図10は本発明の第4の実施形態の要部拡大図である。

[0044]

本実施形態では、リーフスプリング12の一端の両側が側方に向けて張り出した状態となっている。また、リーフスプリング12の一端の先端縁からリーフスプリング12の他端に向けて長手方向に延びるスリット22が形成されている。そして、ハブ10には、リーフスプリング12の一端が嵌合する嵌合凹部23を有する係止部21が形成されている。

[0045]

クラッチレス圧縮機の負荷トルクが所定値以下の場合には、リーフスプリング 1 2 の一端が係止部 2 1 の嵌合凹部 2 3 に嵌合した状態が維持されて動力が伝達され(図 1 0 (a)参照)、負荷トルクが所定値を超えた場合には、リーフスプリング 1 2 の一端が幅が縮小するように弾性変形して嵌合凹部 2 3 から離脱し(図 1 0 (b)参照)、動力が遮断されるようになっている。

[0046]

なお、本発明は上記実施形態に限定されるものではなく、本発明の要旨を逸脱しない範囲 で上記実施形態に種々の変形を施すことができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施形態の要部側面図。

【図2】図1のA-A線断面図。

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【図3】第1の実施形態の動力遮断後の状態を示す要部側面図。

【図4】リーフスプリングの平面図。

【図5】第2の実施形態の要部断面図。

【図6】第3の実施形態の一部破断側面図。

【図7】図6のB-B線断面図。

【図8】図6のC-C線断面図。

【図9】第3の実施形態の動力遮断後の状態を示す要部側面図。

【図10】第4の実施形態の要部拡大図。

【図11】従来の動力伝達装置の一例の要部断面図。

【図12】図11の動力伝達装置の要部分解斜視図。

【符号の説明】

1 ハウジング

2 ボス部

4 プーリ (第1の伝動部材)

5 ドライブプレート (第1の伝動部材)

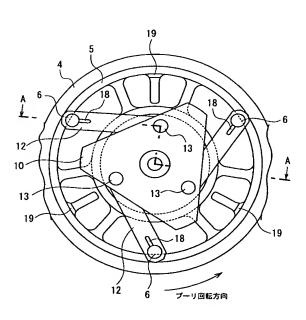
7 回転軸

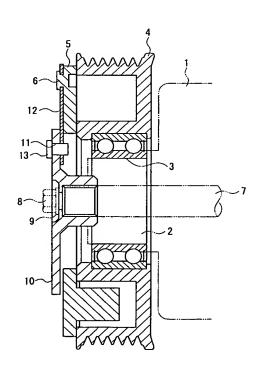
10 ハブ (第2の伝動部材)

12 リーフスプリング(連結部材)

【図1】

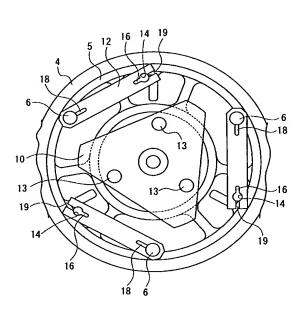
【図2】

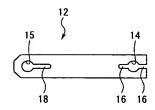




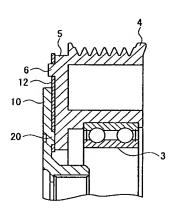
【図3】

【図4】



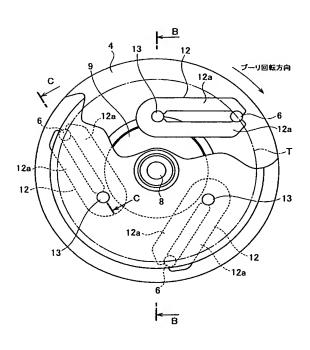


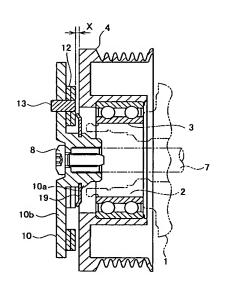
【図5】



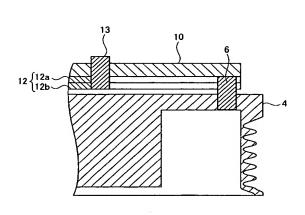
[図6]

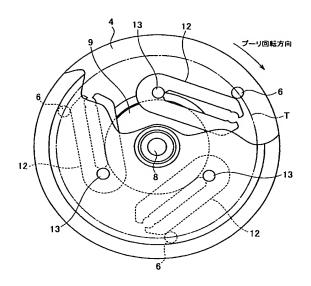
【図7】





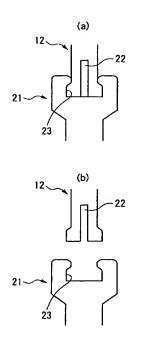
【図9】

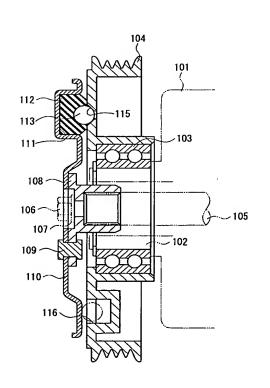




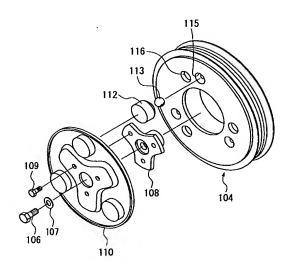
[図10]

【図11】





【図12】



# フロントページの続き

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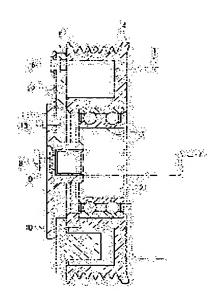
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## (54) POWER TRANSMISSION DEVICE

### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a power transmission device to be used for a compressor, reducing the size of the compressor in the axial direction of a rotating shaft.

SOLUTION: The power transmission device comprises a leaf spring 12 arranged between a drive plate 5 and a hub 10 in parallel to a direction perpendicular to the axial direction of the rotating shaft 7 and having one end detachably connected to a pin mounted on the hub 10 in the direction perpendicular to the axial direction of the rotating shaft 7 and the other end connected to a protrusion 6 formed on the drive plate 5.



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#### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

The 1st transmission member (4, 5) supported by boss section (2) of housing (1) of a compressor

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pivotable, The 2nd transmission member (10) that adhered to an end of the axis of rotation (7) which it has been arranged in the shape of the same axle to a boss section (2), and was projected from a boss section (2) to a method of outside is connected. When power is transmitted to the 2nd transmission member (10) from the 1st transmission member (4, 5) and load torque of a compressor exceeds a predetermined value, transfer of power from the 1st transmission member (4, 5) to the 2nd transmission member (10) is intercepted, It is arranged at a direction and parallel which intersect perpendicularly with shaft orientations of the axis of rotation (7) between the 1st transmission member (4, 5) and the 2nd transmission member (10), An end is detachably connected in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with shaft orientations of the axis of rotation (7) at either one of the 2nd transmission member (10) or the 1st transmission member (4, 5), and the other end — either the 1st transmission member (4, 5) or the 2nd transmission member (10) — a power transmission device possessing a tabular connecting member (12) connected to another side.

[Claim 2]

The power transmission device according to claim 1 characterized by what the other end of a connecting member (12) was supported pivotally for by the 1st transmission member (4, 5) or 2nd transmission member (10) enabling free rotation.

## [Claim 3]

a connecting member (12) in which an end seceded from either one of the 2nd transmission member (10) or the 1st transmission member (4, 5) — either the 1st transmission member (4, 5) or the 2nd transmission member (10) — in a field which does not contact a member provided in the other and this. The power transmission device according to claim 2, wherein a locking means (19) to stop is established.

## [Claim 4]

The power transmission device according to claim 3, wherein a locking means (19) comprises a member from a cartridge which is provided in the 2nd transmission member (12) and presses a connecting member (12) to the 2nd transmission member (12) so that sliding is possible. [Claim 5]

The power transmission device comprising according to any one of claims 1 to 4: A breakthrough (14) which fits into a projection (13) which was provided at an end in either one of the 2nd transmission member (10) or the 1st transmission member (4, 5) as for a connecting member (12).

It has a slit (16) which is missing from the edge of a connecting member (12), and is prolonged from this breakthrough (14), and the 1st transmission member (4, 5) or the 2nd transmission member (10) is a breakthrough (15) which fits into a projection (6) provided in another side either to the other end.

#### [Claim 6]

The power transmission device according to claim 5, wherein a projection (13) is an elastic body. [Claim 7]

A projection (6) is formed in either one of the 1st transmission member (4, 5) or the 2nd transmission member (10) in one, and. The 2nd transmission member (10) or the 1st transmission member (4, 5) of a projection (13) is the power transmission device according to claim 5 or 6 forming in another side in one either.

### [Claim 8]

The power transmission device according to any one of claims 5 to 7, wherein a connecting member (12) is put between the 1st transmission member (4, 5) and the 2nd transmission member (10).

#### [Claim 9]

The power transmission device according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein a connecting member (12) is what lays a plate of two or more sheets of the isomorphous said size pierced by specified shape on top of a thickness direction.

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# [Translation done.]

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### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the power transmission device in a compressor.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

The important section sectional view of an example of this kind of the former [ drawing 11] of power transmission device and drawing 12 are the important section exploded perspective views of the power transmission device of drawing 11. In these figures, 101 is the housing of a clutch loess compressor and the belt pulley 104 as the 1st transmission member is supported by the boss section 102 pivotable via the bearing 103. It is arranged in the shape of the same axle to the boss section 102, and the axis of rotation 105 projected from the boss section 102 to the method of outside is accommodated in the housing 101.

The hub 108 as the 2nd transmission member has adhered to the end via the bolt 106 and the washer 107.

### [0003]

The disc-like cover member 110 is being fixed to the hub 108 via the rivet 109, and on the same circumference centering on the axis of rotation 105, two or more crevices 111 set a predetermined angle interval, and are formed in the edge part. Into each crevice 111, adhesion fixing of the cylindrical shock absorbing rubber 112 is carried out, and the hole in which the rolling balls 113 are accommodated enabling free rolling so that a part may project is formed in the end.

[0004]

The hole 115 which accommodates each rolling balls 113 in the field which counters the cover member 110 in the belt pulley 104 enabling free rolling is formed on the same circumference. On the same circumference, the hole 116 for dropping the rolling balls 113 which seceded from each hole 115 is formed.

#### [0005]

A belt (not shown) is almost wound around the peripheral part of the belt pulley 104, and this belt is connected with the engine (not shown) crankshaft. If an engine is driven, the belt pulley 104 will rotate and power will be transmitted to the axis of rotation 105 via the rolling balls 113, the shock absorbing rubber 112, the cover member 110, and the hub 108. [0006]

When abnormalities, such as baking, occur inside a clutch loess compressor and load torque exceeds a predetermined value, each shock absorbing rubber 112 changes and it secedes from the rolling balls 113, and each rolling balls 113 are pushed on the cover member 110, secede from the hole 115, and enter in the hole 116. Thereby, since transfer of the power from the belt

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pulley 104 to the axis of rotation 105 is intercepted, the belt pulley 104 races (refer to patent documents 1).

[0007]

[Patent documents 1]

JP.2000-87850.A

[8000]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

In the thing of the above-mentioned conventional technology, structure was complicated, there were many part mark and production man hours, and manufacture took time and effort, and there was a problem that a manufacturing cost was high. Again in the thing of the above-mentioned conventional technology. Since the crevice 111 which the cover member 110 is attached to the apical surface of the hub 108, and accommodates the shock absorbing rubber 112 in the cover member 110 was formed, the problem of becoming large also had the device in the shaft orientations of the axis of rotation 105.

[0009]

This invention is made in view of the above-mentioned problem, and the purpose simplifies structure, and aims at shortening of production time, and reduction of a manufacturing cost, and there is in providing the power transmission device in the compressor which aimed at size reduction of the shaft orientations of the axis of rotation of a compressor.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

To achieve the above objects, the invention according to claim 1, The 1st transmission member 4 and 5 supported by the boss section 2 of the housing 1 of a compressor pivotable, Connect the 2nd transmission member 10 that adhered to an end of the axis of rotation 7 which it has been arranged in the shape of the same axle to the boss section 2, and was projected from the boss section 2 to a method of outside, and transmit power to the 2nd transmission member 10 from the 1st transmission member 4 and 5, and. When load torque of a compressor exceeds a predetermined value, transfer of power from the 1st transmission member 4 and 5 to the 2nd transmission member 10 is intercepted,

It is arranged at a direction and parallel which intersect perpendicularly with shaft orientations of the axis of rotation 7 between the 1st transmission member 4 and 5 and the 2nd transmission member 10, An end is detachably connected in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with shaft orientations of the axis of rotation 7 at either one of the 2nd transmission member 10 or the 1st transmission member 4 and 5, and the other end — either the 1st transmission member 4 and 5 or the 2nd transmission member 10 — it is a power transmission device possessing the tabular connecting member 12 connected to another side.

[0011]
The invention according to cla

The invention according to claim 2 is characterized by what the other end of the connecting member 12 was supported pivotally for by the 1st transmission members 4 and 5 or 2nd transmission member 10 enabling free rotation in the power transmission device according to claim 1.

[0012]

In the power transmission device according to claim 2 the invention according to claim 3, the connecting member 12 in which an end seceded from either one of the 2nd transmission member 10 or the 1st transmission member 4 and 5 — either the 1st transmission member 4 and 5 or the 2nd transmission member 10 — it is characterized by establishing the locking means 19 stopped in a field which does not contact a member provided in the other and this. [0013]

The invention according to claim 4 is characterized by the locking means 19 comprising a member from a cartridge which is provided in the 2nd transmission member 12 and presses the connecting member 12 to the 2nd transmission member 12 so that sliding is possible in the power transmission device according to claim 3.

[0014]

In the power transmission device according to any one of claims 1 to 4, the invention according

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to claim 5 the connecting member 12, The breakthrough 14 which fits into the projection 13 provided in an end at either one of the 2nd transmission member 10 or the 1st transmission member 4 and 5, It is characterized by having the slit 16 which is missing from the edge of the connecting member 12, and is prolonged from this breakthrough 14, and having the breakthrough 15 which fits into the projection 6 provided in any of the 1st transmission member 4 and 5 or the 2nd transmission member 10, or another side at the other end.

[0015]

The invention according to claim 6 is characterized by the projection 13 being an elastic body in the power transmission device according to claim 5.

[0016]

In the power transmission device according to claim 5 or 6, the projection 6 is formed in either one of the 1st transmission member 4 and 5 or the 2nd transmission member 10 in one, and the invention according to claim 7. The projection 13 is characterized by being formed in any of the 2nd transmission member 10 or the 1st transmission member 4 and 5, or another side in one. [0017]

The invention according to claim 8 is characterized by putting the connecting member 12 between the 1st transmission member 4 and 5 and the 2nd transmission member 10 in the power transmission device according to any one of claims 5 to 7.

[0018]

The invention according to claim 9 is characterized by the connecting member 12 being what lays a plate of two or more sheets of the isomorphous said size pierced by specified shape on top of a thickness direction in the power transmission device according to any one of claims 1 to 8.

[0019]

[Effect of the Invention]

According to the invention according to claim 1, since it can manufacture easily by small part mark and production man hour, production time can be shortened and a manufacturing cost is reducible. Since the connecting member 12 is formed in tabular and it is arranged at the direction and parallel which intersect perpendicularly with the axis of rotation 7 between the 1st transmission member 4 and 5 and the 2nd transmission member 10, the sizes of the shaft orientations of the axis of rotation 7 are reducible.

[0020]

According to the invention according to claim 3, since the connecting member 12 does not contact the member provided in the 2nd transmission member 10 or the 1st transmission member 4 and 5, and this after power interception, noise does not occur. [0021]

According to the invention according to claim 7, since part mark decrease, production time can be shortened further and a manufacturing cost is reducible.

[0022]

According to the invention according to claim 8, since it becomes unnecessary [ in order to prevent the connecting member 12 escaping from and coming out of the projection 6 or the projection 13, make it go away, and ] processing it, production time can be shortened further and a manufacturing cost is reducible.

[0023]

According to the invention according to claim 9, by having constituted the connecting member 12 from a plate of two or more sheets of the isomorphous said size extracted by specified shape, the processability at the time of punching processing improves, and dimensional accuracy also improves. As compared with the case where the connecting member 12 is constituted from a plate of one sheet, the torque value at the time of transfer of power being intercepted by excessive torque is stabilized further.

[0024]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

Hereafter, one embodiment of this invention is described based on a drawing. The important section side view and <u>drawing 4</u> which <u>drawing 1</u> shows the important section side view of a 1st

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embodiment of this invention, <u>drawing 2</u> shows the A-A line sectional view of <u>drawing 1</u>, and <u>drawing 3</u> shows the state after power interception are a top view of a leaf spring.

[0025]

In <u>drawing 2</u>, 1 is the housing of a clutch loess compressor and the belt pulley 4 is supported by the boss section 2 pivotable via the bearing 3. The drive plate 5 is being fixed to one end face of the belt pulley 4 with the bolt etc. On the same circumference centering on the axis of rotation 7, two or more cylindrical projections 6 set a fixed angle interval, and are formed in one end face of the drive plate 5. The 1st transmission member is constituted by the belt pulley 4 and the drive plate 5.

[0026]

It is arranged in the shape of the same axle to the boss section 2, and the axis of rotation 7 projected to the method of outside is accommodated in the housing 1 from the boss section 2, and the hub 10 (the 2nd transmission member) has adhered to the end via the bolt 8 and the washer 9. As shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, the hub 10 is formed in approximately triangular shape, and on the same circumference centering on the axis of rotation 7, two or more pin insertion holes 11 (refer to <u>drawing 2</u>) set the angle interval of 120 degrees, and are formed.

[0027]

The hub 10 is connected with the drive plate 5 via the leaf spring 12 (connecting member) of two or more batten plate shape of the isomorphous said size. This leaf spring 12 is produced by spring materials, such as high anthrax steel, and it is arranged at the direction and parallel which intersect perpendicularly with the axis of rotation 7 between the drive plate 5 and the hub 10, The 1st breakthrough 14 (refer to drawing 4) that fits into the peripheral part of the pin 13 (projection) inserted in one end in the pin insertion hole 11 enabling free rotation is formed, and the 2nd breakthrough 15 (refer to drawing 4) that fits into the other end at the peripheral part of the projection 6 enabling free rotation is formed. [0028]

The slit 16 prolonged in a longitudinal direction exceeding the 1st breakthrough 14 from the tip edge is formed in the end of the leaf spring 12. The path of the 1st breakthrough 14 is small slightly rather than the path of the pin 13, and by pressing the pin 13 fit in the 1st breakthrough 14, the inner periphery of the 1st breakthrough 14 is forced on the peripheral part of the pin 13 by the elasticity of the leaf spring 12, and sticks it without a crevice with it. When printing etc. occur inside a clutch loess compressor and load torque exceeds a predetermined value, the pin 13 which fitted into the 1st breakthrough 14 extends the slit 16, and the width of the slit 16 is set up so that it can escape and come out outside. [0029]

The slit 18 prolonged towards the other end side from the 2nd breakthrough 15 is formed in the leaf spring 12. The path of the 2nd breakthrough 15 is small slightly rather than the path of the projection 6, and by pressing the projection 6 before a head is closed fit in the 2nd breakthrough 15, the inner periphery of the 2nd breakthrough 15 is forced on the peripheral part of the projection 6 by the elasticity of the leaf spring 12, and sticks it without a crevice with it. And the head of the projection 6 is made into flange shape in total (refer to <u>drawing 2</u>), and the connecting member 12 is kept from escaping from and coming out of the projection 6. [0030]

Next, an operation of the power transmission device constituted as mentioned above is explained. When the load torque by the side of a compressor is below a predetermined value, the power of the engine given to the belt pulley 4 via the belt which is not illustrated is transmitted to the hub 10 via the projection 6 of the drive plate 5, the leaf spring 12, and the pin 13, and the axis of rotation 7 rotates it.

[0031]

When printing etc. arise and load torque exceeds a predetermined value inside a compressor, Each pin 13 is strongly forced into the portion by the side of the tip of the leaf spring 12 in the slit 16, this portion can extend crosswise, and the pin 13 which fitted into the 1st breakthrough 14 secedes from the leaf spring 12 through the slit 16. Thereby, since transfer of the power from the belt pulley 4 to the axis of rotation 2 is intercepted, the belt pulley 4 races. It replaces with

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the pin 13, and is considered as a cylindrical elastic body, this elastic body carries out elastic deformation, and it may be made to pass the slit 16.
[0032]

Although each leaf spring 12 which seceded from the pin 13 will be in the state which can be rotated freely focusing on the projection 6, the pin 13 collides, and it rotates in the direction of the peripheral part of the belt pulley 4, and is run aground and stopped on the locking means 19 of the protuberance form formed in the drive plate 5 of the centrifugal force (refer to drawing 3). In this state, since neither the hub 10 nor the pin 13 contacts the leaf spring 12, noise does not occur.

[0033]

Since this power transmission device has a simple structure compared with the thing of the above-mentioned conventional technology and there are few part mark and production man hours, shortening of production time and reduction of a manufacturing cost can be aimed at. Since the leaf spring 12 is formed in tabular and it is arranged at the direction and parallel which intersect perpendicularly with the axis of rotation 7 between the drive plate 5 and the hub 10, there is an advantage that the size of the shaft orientations of the axis of rotation 7 is small, and the installation to the installation place of a clutch loess compressor becomes easy. [0034]

Next, a 2nd embodiment of this invention is described. <u>Drawing 5</u> is an important section sectional view of a 2nd embodiment. In each following embodiment, the same numerals are given to the same portion as a 1st embodiment, and the overlapping explanation is omitted. [0035]

According to this embodiment, it replaces with the pin 13 of a 1st embodiment, and the projection 20 which fits into the belt pulley 4 in the hub 10 and the field which counters enabling free rotation at the end of the leaf spring 12 is formed in the hub 10 in one. The projection 6 which fits into the other end of the leaf spring 12 enabling free rotation is formed in the belt pulley 4 in one. By doing in this way, since part mark decrease more, production time can be shortened further and a manufacturing cost is reducible.

[0036]

By what it is in the state where the leaf spring 12 was put between the hub 10 and the belt pulley 4, and movement of the thickness direction was regulated in this embodiment, and is done in this way. Since it becomes unnecessary to caulk at the projection 6 in order that the leaf spring 12 may prevent escaping from and coming out of the projection 6, a manufacturing cost is further reducible.

[0037]

Next, a 3rd embodiment of this invention is described. <u>Drawing 6</u> is a side view in which the partial fracture side view of a 3rd embodiment of this invention and <u>drawing 7</u> show the B-B line sectional view of <u>drawing 6</u>, <u>drawing 8</u> shows the C-C line sectional view of <u>drawing 6</u>, and <u>drawing 9</u> shows the state after power interception.

[0038]

this embodiment — each leaf spring 12 — the side piece 12a of a couple — two forks — it connects and grows into \*\*, the peripheral part of the projection 6 is put between a diameter direction by the tip part by the side of one end, and the other end side is supported pivotally by the pin 13, enabling free rotation. This leaf spring 12 is formed by laying the plate of two sheets of the isomorphous said size pierced by specified shape on top of a thickness direction. By doing in this way, punching processing becomes easy, processability improves, and it becomes difficult to generate a barricade, modification, etc. and dimensional accuracy improves.

[0039]

In this embodiment, the locking means 19 comprises the member from a cartridge of the shape of a washer concentrically attached to the peripheral part of the shank 10a of the hub 10. The edge part is crooked towards the flange 10b of the hub 10, and this locking means 19 pressed each leaf spring 12 so that sliding of the rear face of the flange 10b of the hub 10 was possible, and it has stopped it.

[0040]

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In this power transmission device, if the load torque of a compressor exceeds a predetermined value, each projection 6 will extend the tip part by the side of the end of the leaf spring 12, it will secede from the leaf spring 12, and the transmitting power from the belt pulley 4 to the hub 10 will be intercepted. And each leaf spring 12 collides with the projection 6 which goes around in accordance with the orbit T shown in <u>drawing 6</u> with a dashed dotted line, it rotates inside the orbit T, \*\*\*\*ing to the locking means 19 (refer to <u>drawing 9</u>), and is stopped in the field which does not contact the projection 6.

[0041]

Since the leaf spring 12 will not rotate at the time of a maintenance if it is made for the leaf spring 12 to secede from the belt pulley 4 which continued rotating after transmitting power interception like this embodiment, a worker can be prevented from the leaf spring 12 asking a worker and being injured.

[0042]

Although it is necessary to carry out width X (refer to <u>drawing 7</u>) of the clearance between the leaf spring 12 and the belt pulley 4 more than a predetermined size, When a means to position the leaf spring 12 to the shaft orientations of the axis of rotation 7 does not exist, since this width X may become smaller than a predetermined size, it is necessary to insert and adjust SIMM with dispersion in parts, etc. between the apical surface of the axis of rotation 7, and the hub 10 but, and. Since the width X more than a predetermined size is securable like this embodiment if the leaf spring 12 is pushed against the hub 10 by the locking means 19, there is an advantage that the time and effort of adjustment can be saved. [0043]

Next, a 4th embodiment of this invention is described. <u>Drawing 10</u> is an important section enlarged drawing of a 4th embodiment of this invention.

[0044]

According to this embodiment, it is in the state where the both sides of the end of the leaf spring 12 projected towards the side. The slit 22 prolonged in a longitudinal direction towards the other end of the leaf spring 12 from the tip edge of one end of the leaf spring 12 is formed. And the suspending portion 21 which has the fitting recess 23 into which the end of the leaf spring 12 fits is formed in the hub 10.

[0045]

When the load torque of a clutch loess compressor is below a predetermined value, When the state where the end of the leaf spring 12 fitted into the fitting recess 23 of the suspending portion 21 is maintained, power is transmitted (refer to <u>drawing 10 (a)</u>) and load torque exceeds a predetermined value, The end of the leaf spring 12 carries out elastic deformation, and secedes from the fitting recess 23 so that width may contract (refer to <u>drawing 10 (b)</u>), and power is intercepted.

[0046]

This invention is not limited to the above-mentioned embodiment, and can perform various modification to the above-mentioned embodiment in the range which does not deviate from the gist of this invention.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]The important section side view of a 1st embodiment of this invention.

[Drawing 2]The A-A line sectional view of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] The important section side view showing the state after power interception of a 1st embodiment.

[Drawing 4]The top view of a leaf spring.

[Drawing 5]The important section sectional view of a 2nd embodiment.

[Drawing 6]The partial fracture side view of a 3rd embodiment.

[Drawing 7]The B-B line sectional view of drawing 6.

[Drawing 8]The C-C line sectional view of drawing 6.

<u>[Drawing 9]</u> The important section side view showing the state after power interception of a 3rd embodiment.

Drawing 10 The important section enlarged drawing of a 4th embodiment.

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[Drawing 11] The important section sectional view of an example of the conventional power transmission device.

[Drawing 12] The important section exploded perspective view of the power transmission device of drawing 11.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Housing
- 2 Boss section
- 4 Belt pulley (the 1st transmission member)
- 5 Drive plate (the 1st transmission member)
- 7 Axis of rotation
- 10 Hub (the 2nd transmission member)
- 12 Leaf spring (connecting member)

# [Translation done.]

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- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[<u>Drawing 1</u>]The important section side view of a 1st embodiment of this invention.

[Drawing 2]The A-A line sectional view of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] The important section side view showing the state after power interception of a 1st embodiment.

[Drawing 4] The top view of a leaf spring.

[Drawing 5]The important section sectional view of a 2nd embodiment.

[Drawing 6] The partial fracture side view of a 3rd embodiment.

[Drawing 7]The B-B line sectional view of drawing 6.

[Drawing 8]The C-C line sectional view of drawing 6.

[Drawing 9]The important section side view showing the state after power interception of a 3rd embodiment.

[Drawing 10]The important section enlarged drawing of a 4th embodiment.

[Drawing 11] The important section sectional view of an example of the conventional power transmission device.

<u>[Drawing 12]</u>The important section exploded perspective view of the power transmission device of <u>drawing 11</u>.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Housing
- 2 Boss section
- 4 Belt pulley (the 1st transmission member)
- 5 Drive plate (the 1st transmission member)
- 7 Axis of rotation
- 10 Hub (the 2nd transmission member)
- 12 Leaf spring (connecting member)

# [Translation done.]

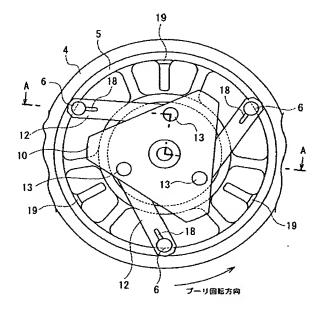
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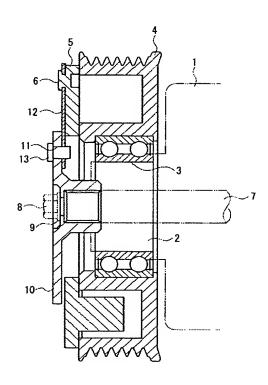
# **DRAWINGS**

# [Drawing 1]

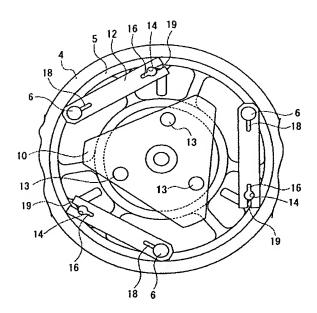


# [Drawing 2]

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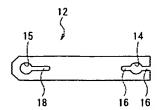


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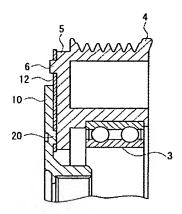


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# [Drawing 4]

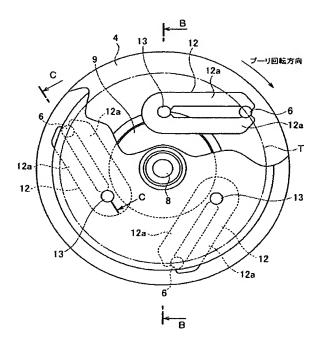


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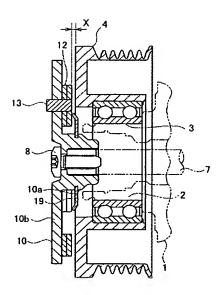


[Drawing 6]

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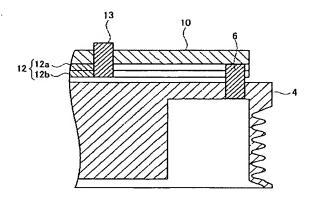


# [Drawing 7]

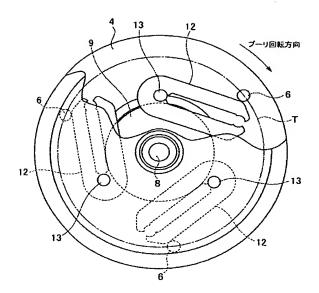


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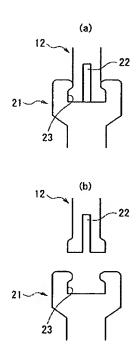
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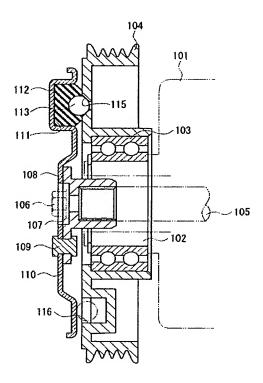
[Drawing 9]



# [Drawing 10]

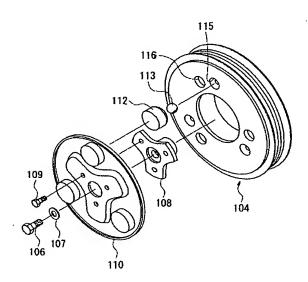


# [Drawing 11]



[Drawing 12]

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[Translation done.]